

# Wiggins County Telegraph.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL—DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND NEWS.

"Independent in all things—Neutral in nothing."

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MANUFACTURES.

POMEROY ROLLING MILL COMPANY, Front street, Pomeroys, O. Have constantly on hand and

to order, iron and steel of all sizes. Orders solicited, and promptly executed.

W. F. POTTER, Agent, Cincinnati, O.

COALPORT SALT COMPANY, Office in Cooper's Building, Coalport, O. Salt for Country, Retail, Thirty-Five cents per bushel.

SUGAR RUN SALT COMPANY, Pomeroys, O. Salt for Country, Retail, Thirty-Five cents per bushel.

C. GRANT, Agent.

POMEROY SALT COMPANY, Pomeroys, O. Salt for Country, Retail, Thirty-Five cents per bushel.

DABNEY SALT COMPANY, Coalport, O. Salt for Country, Retail, Thirty-Five cents per bushel.

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U. S. HOTEL, AND STAGE OFFICE, four doors below the Rolling Mill, Pomeroys, O. Rooms and

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J. F. FRANK, Manufacturer of Tinware, and Dealer in Stoves, etc., opposite the Court-House, Pomeroys, O.

MILLS.

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COALBIDGE FLOURING MILL, Pomeroys, O. Flour for Sale, Cash paid for Wheat at all times.

THE LAW ABOUT ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

There are 296 electors in all, and 149 are necessary to a choice—the total number equal to the Senators and Representatives in Congress. The list is as follows:

16 Free States. 15 Slave States.

Maine 3 Delaware 3

New Hampshire 5 Maryland 10

Vermont 3 Virginia 15

Massachusetts 13 North Carolina 10

Rhode Island 4 South Carolina 8

Connecticut 6 Georgia 10

New York 35 Alabama 10

New Jersey 7 Mississippi 6

Pennsylvania 23 Louisiana 7

Ohio 27 Arkansas 6

Michigan 6 Tennessee 12

Indiana 13 Kentucky 9

Illinois 11 Missouri 9

Iowa 4 Florida 3

Wisconsin 5 Texas 4

California 4

Whole number 296

Necessary to a choice 149

The provisions of the Constitution of the United States, with reference to the election of President and Vice President, are as follows:

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

3. The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;

4. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members of two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

5. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

6. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

By an Act of Congress approved on the 1st of March 1792, it is provided that the electors shall meet and give their votes on the first Wednesday in December in every fourth year, (Dec. 3, 1856,) and make their certified lists thereof; one of which lists is to be transmitted by a special messenger to the President of the Senate at Washington, by mail, and the other to be deposited with the Judge of the District Court. If the vote of any State should not have been received at the seat of government on or before the first Wednesday, in January, (Jan. 7, 1857,) it is made

the duty of the Secretary of State to send a messenger for the copy deposited with the District Judge. At the present election, it is not impossible that the vote of California may be thus delayed. On the second Wednesday in February, (Feb. 21, 1857,) Congress being in session, the votes are to be counted by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, as required by the Constitution. And on Wednesday, March 4, 1856, the term of the new President begins.

It will thus be seen, that the popular election takes place on the 4th of November, that the Electoral Colleges vote in December, that their votes are collected at Washington, in January—that they are opened and counted in February—and that the term of the new President begins in March.

The Buchanan party is the Advocate of Disunion.

John C. Breckinridge, the candidate of that party for Vice President, said in a speech in Ohio, during his late electioneering tour in the West:

"If the Eastern States were to unite in solid phalanx against the West, or the Southern against the Northern, they happening to have a majority, would you submit to it? I ask you that you would not, for I know you to be men. And, should they further accompany every act of their triumph with every expression of contumely and contempt, would you not have revolution a solemn duty?—you need not respond—I know your manly sentiments."

Mr. Breckinridge is certainly authorized to speak for his party, and he declares that disunion in the case of Fremont's election, would be right, a "solemn duty." The candidate of that party for the second office in the government is an avowed advocate of "Disunion," as a remedy for the "evil" of a constitutional election of a President by a majority of the people. There is very much food for reflection in that declaration of Mr. Breckinridge.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, is the ablest and most honored leader of the party in that State, and ranks second to none, not even to Mr. Buchanan in the Union. He says, in a letter dated Sept. 6, of Fremont:

"His election would bring about the dissolution of the American Confederacy of States inevitably."

John Sillid, a Senator from Louisiana, and the man who is asserted by Col. Benton to have had more influence over Mr. Buchanan than any one else, says in a letter to a committee of Louisiana Buchananites, who had invited him to a meeting in that State:

"I do not hesitate to declare that if Fremont be elected, the Union cannot and ought not to be preserved. What particular course should be pursued, I am not prepared to say."

Preston S. Brooks, endorsed by the unanimous vote of the Buchanan party in Congress, in his speech on the occasion of a public reception by his constituents, said:

"That the election of Fremont should be the signal for the South to march at once to Washington, seize the Treasury and the archives, and force the North to attack them."

Mr. Brooks is a leading and acknowledged exponent of the Buchanan party. Lawrence M. Keitt, of S. C., endorsed as the vote of every Buchanan man in Congress said in a speech at Lynchburg, Virginia, a few days ago:

"What else? With the current of events the repeal and restoration of the Missouri line have been the great issues before the country. Black Republican fanaticism, in its wild defiance, sweeping the North has made the restoration of this line the issue. The South has taken up the gauntlet."

The Cincinnati Enquirer, not the ablest nor the most respectable by any means, of the Buchanan papers in the North, but chiefly by want of these qualities, one of the most influential, says:

"There is a right above and beyond the Constitution—a right from the exercise of which this Government sprang—and that is the right of revolution."

"That such a right would be appealed to by the South, in case this party should succeed, there can be no reasonable doubt in the mind of any man who knows that people, and who confides in the wisdom of Washington and Jefferson. The people of the South are not cowards—not degraded serfs prepared to submit to the domination of those whom they ever regarded as their equals. They would sooner give their bodies to the 'chongles and their roofs to the flames' than to live under a Government of which Fremont was the head and Greely the tail—a Government in which Sumner would be Secretary of War, Seward, Chief Justice, Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury, Chase, Attorney General, and Giddings, Postmaster General, and the Cincinnati Gazette, organist. War, pestilence and famine, all combined, would be preferable to the deep disgrace of such a government, and disunion, with all its horrors, be quite a mild alternative to such a blasting infamy."

The Richmond Enquirer, the ablest, most honest, and most influential of all the supporters of Mr. Buchanan says:

"Disunion, in the event of his election, is inevitable. Such an event is a very remote contingency; but let the North and South prepare to meet it. Let us, if possible, part peacefully. Let the North determine whether it will have several confederacies or one. Let Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois see whether their interests would not be best promoted by uniting with the Southern confederacy. Let California, too, study well the question, whether she will have a Pacific Republic, become tributary to New England, or unite with the South. Let us all look these contingencies fully in the face. It is not too

late for treason and Fremont to retreat, nor the friends of Union to lash them from the field, if we will but combine."

The Charleston Mercury, the leading organ of Mr. Buchanan in the extreme South, and his cordial supporter, in the issue of August 28th, says:

"There is not a single public man in her limits, (South Carolina,) not one of her present Representatives, or Senators in Congress who is not pledged to the lips in favor of disunion."

The New Orleans Delta, the leading supporter of Mr. Buchanan in the South-west, says:

"It is already arranged, in the event of Fremont's election, or a failure to elect by the people, to cut the Louisiana ties of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, to convert measures to withdraw from the Union before Fremont can get possession of the army and navy and the purse strings of government. Governor Wise is actively at work already in the matter. The South can rely on the President in the emergency contemplated. The question now is, whether the people of the South will sustain their leaders."—Ohio State Journal.

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